1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
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3	STUDENTS FOR FAIR * ADMISSIONS, INC., *
4	Plaintiff, *
5	vs. * CIVIL ACTION * No. 14-14176-ADB
6	PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF * HARVARD COLLEGE, et al, *
7	Defendants. *
8	
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ALLISON D. BURROUGHS UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE STATUS CONFERENCE
10	APPEARANCES
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21	Courtroom No. 17
22	John J. Moakley Courthouse 1 Courthouse Way
23	Boston, Massachusetts 02210 January 28, 2016
24	10:00 a.m.
25	

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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE CLERK: All rise. THE COURT: Hi, Everyone. 3 **VOICES:** Good morning, Your Honor. 4 THE CLERK: Court is in session. Please be 5 6 seated. 7 This is civil action 14-14176, Students for Fair Admissions versus President and Fellows of Harvard College. 8 9 Will counsel identify themselves for the record. 10 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Yes, on behalf of the 11 plaintiff Students for Fair Admissions, Patrick Strawbridge, 12 Consovoy McCarthy Park. I'm here with my colleague Michael 13 Park and my co-counsel Benjamin Caldwell. 14 MS. ELLSWORTH: Good morning, Your Honor. On 15 behalf of defendant Harvard Felicia Ellsworth. I'm here 16 with my partner Seth Waxman and Ara Gershengorn from 17 Harvard's Office of University Counsel. 18 THE COURT: So the intervenors are not 19 represented here today, the aspirational intervenors? 20 MR. WAXMAN: Probably preparing their cert 21 petition. 22 THE COURT: All that fighting and then they 23 choose not to show up. 24 All right. So we were here initially as sort of a 25 conference to follow up on the Court of Appeals' opinion on

1 the motion to intervene and I had both of your, you both 2 submitted sort of memos at my request and your suggestions about what we could do while Fisher was still pending. And 3 then in the meantime on the 27th I got a letter from SFFA 4 5 and later that same day the letter from Harvard. So I take Harvard's point that they would have 6 7 liked more time to respond to this. On the other hand, I am a big proponent of sort of letters rather than motion 8 9 practice where we can try to resolve some of these issues 10 short of taking the time and the money to do this in a 11 motion. 12 The way this one is teed up, I mean, it is just 13 hard to see what is going on with all the redactions in the 14 attachment. I can't, I mean, I take the general point but I don't really know what we are talking about so --15 16 MR. CALDWELL: If I may, Your Honor? 17 THE COURT: Yes. 18 MR. CALDWELL: An unredacted version of the 19 letter was submitted yesterday morning along with the motion 20 to impound. It was --21 THE COURT: I don't think so. 22 THE CLERK: I didn't get it but --23 THE COURT: I got the motion to impound but 24 there wasn't anything attached. MR. CALDWELL: There should have been a sealed 25

letter, a sealed envelope attached to that motion. I can check --

THE COURT: Normally, I mean, normally when somebody files a motion to impound and the thing is attached I can look at the attachment and then once I grant the motion it is to be refiled but I have, I generally can look at the one that is attached to the motion to impound even before the refiling. But in this case there hasn't been one refiled and there wasn't one attached.

Now, if you are saying that you sent it in a separate envelope, those never come to me and Karen said she didn't get that one either. So it is fine --

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Your Honor, if it helps, I have an unredacted version.

THE COURT: That would be great.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I'm happy to hand that up.

(Whereupon, the document was handed to the Court.)

I am just sort of figuring out what we can do while Fisher is still chugging along and I have my tentative thoughts on it, tentative thoughts that I am sure are going to make everybody equally unhappy, but I am going to throw them out there and you can talk about what people think about it, make your arguments and then I will go ahead and order what I will.

I would like to get as much done as possible, as you all probably know by now, I have been pretty consistent in that, while at the same time not, keeping in mind that Fisher is out there and not wanting anybody to do too much of anything that Fisher might actually impact. So my thoughts, and it's fairly in line with Harvard's fallback position, I would like to do the discovery on the standing issues in a limited sort of way. I would like Harvard to respond to SFFA's Request for Productions 16, 18, 27 and 31. And I would like to the extent possible all of the discovery disputes and sort of foundational work to get done, Bates ranges, custodian search terms, just sort of get, have the parameters set so that when Fisher is decided we can jump right back into this.

All right. You know, as I say, I don't want to jackpot Fisher but I don't really have any confidence that Fisher is going to move this case either. So I really want us to tee it up to get going right after Fisher is decided.

And then SFFA had asked for regular discovery conferences and I am happy to do that as well.

And, again, Harvard in their submission regarding the scope of discovery was sort of more specific than SFFA's was but I am guessing the only thing that SFFA is going to have an issue with in what I just said is the standing discovery.

1 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Would you like me to address 2 it, Your Honor? THE COURT: I am happy to have you talk about 3 it but I know you think it is unbalanced that you should 4 5 have to be providing information and they don't but in the 6 meantime they're -- and we will get to this -- but they are, 7 they're producing on their database and the production burden has been on them so far. 8 9 And I really do view standing as just a threshold 10 jurisdictional issue that is going to have to get dealt with 11 and I don't see any reason not to deal with it now. 12 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: So, if I may, Your Honor? 13 THE COURT: You may. 14 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: All right. You know, SFFA's 15 proposal did not object to the notion of standing discovery 16 proceeding forward. What we have a bigger problem with is 17 the notion that discovery somehow is going to be layered or 18 sequenced in a way that's going to basically permit Harvard 19 all discovery at once to file a dispositive motion on 20 standing while keeping really the meat of the case away from 21 Students for Fair Admissions. In particular --22 THE COURT: Well, why should we get to the 23 meat of the case if there is no standing? 24 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Well, first of all, I'll say this. In almost every single case involving affirmative 25

action that has gone up to the Supreme Court starting with Bakke, including Parents Involved, including Gratz, including both rounds of Fisher, standing has been raised in every point and it's routinely been rejected. A 501(c)(3) organization, SFFA, hundreds of members, I don't think that standing, there is even a realistic chance that standing is actually going to be put into issue in any way in this case.

Secondly, we cite the First Circuit precedent in our filing about the fact that standing is to be litigated like any other issue and alongside the other issues.

Harvard did not file a 12(b)(1) motion which certainly would have been their right if they wanted to front load this issue.

We're in discovery so I have that perspective. And in particular I think our concern is with respect to unilateral deposition testimony. You know, if -- the document discovery is going to be exchanged. SFFA was willing to exchange documents with Harvard going back to last spring and Harvard wasn't willing to exchange any documents. Almost every document they've produced in this case has been at the order of the Court.

So to the extent that, you know, when we get into the questions as to SFFA's organizational documents, SFFA is prepared to produce those but we really think that the case needs to be set up in a way so that both parties are moving

forward. It's not just simply some low hanging fruit from Harvard's side and then everything that they need to file dispositive motions to try to short circuit the case, that is just going to delay the case. That's our concern.

We have members who applied to Harvard, were rejected, they're members of this organization. They want a fair chance to compete for admission at Harvard and they're aging out of their window to transfer.

The case has been pending for more than a year.

It's been almost a year since the Answer was filed. I guess our view is that, you know, the meat of discovery is really going to be how the admissions process works, what role race is playing when they actually get into the meetings, when the readers are doing their evaluations of the applications, we haven't had one page of discovery on that information.

We think that discovery does need to move forward and it goes a little bit beyond just the four or five RFPs that Harvard has cherrypicked which are largely, I think "low hanging fruit" is a fair characterization of these documents.

There needs to be some real email discovery. We know there are daily reports regarding the makeup of the class during the meeting process that needs to be produced. I think that there is more discovery out there; but, again, you know, the First Circuit says standing is to be litigated

along with any other issue. We're happy to litigate that but we don't think that the case should be sequenced and we certainly don't think that the staging motion should take priority over SFFA's --

THE COURT: I am not going to sequence it.

What I am trying to do is do what we can do while Fisher is pending. I mean, I take the general principle but this case is positioned a little bit differently because Fisher is out there. And it is not even just a First Circuit case, it's a Supreme Court case, right. So, I mean, I am just, I am trying to get as much done as we possibly can while it's pending. And it is not because it is low lying fruit or because I am sequencing it because I know the standing issue is not going to be, or at least I don't have any reason to think the standing issue is going to be impacted by Fisher.

If I allow discovery on the standing issue, what are you all proposing to do?

MS. ELLSWORTH: In terms of what discovery to take, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes. Are you looking for just documents and how many depositions and of who?

MS. ELLSWORTH: So, I think how many depositions will depend a little bit on what the documents reveal about membership and decision making of the membership and decision making of the Boards of Directors.

I think we had in our proposal indicated at one point that two or three depositions might suffice. I don't want to bind us to that right now, although we certainly are willing to be reasonable. I know two depositions of Harvard witnesses have gone forward already or one and a half really of the directer McGrath and then another former admissions officer.

So depending on how many decision makers are implicated and certain of the members, the proposed, the members of SFFA that are proposed applicants, we may need to depose some of them, which we're willing to be reasonable and come up with a proposal for what we would seek to submit to the Court, if that would be useful.

you a limit of three depositions and then you come back or I can take them at their word that they're going to be reasonable and that you come back if you feel like they're not being reasonable, or I can just set another status conference for a month and we can have everybody talk about how unreasonable everybody else is being here in a public forum.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Your Honor, I guess my view is if the Court is really inclined to allow depositions on their side and not on our side, we'd appreciate as much clear guidance as we can. Agreement unfortunately has been

difficult to come by in this case.

I do just want to make an additional point, and maybe Your Honor's mind is made up, but, you know, I have yet to hear from that side of the table -- and we've been through this several times now -- any articulated way in which the actual scope of the fact discovery of how Harvard uses race is going to be changed by Fisher. There is a lot of speculation as to how the legal standard might shift but the way that Harvard actually applies race, the way that it actually takes it into account, and the way it affects individuals or groups of people in the admissions process is just a question of fact and I don't think there is any reason to sort of forestall discovery into that process.

THE COURT: If the Supreme Court, for example, says race cannot be considered in any way, shape or form, right, that's one case; and if they leave things generally sort of status quo saying that it can be considered under, you know, certain limited circumstances, that is a different case.

And I am concerned about letting discovery go forward premised on this case being one of those two things, and I don't know which it would be, and I am sure there is many permutations of it in between so --

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I appreciate the concern -THE COURT: -- if they say that race is not

being considered at all ever, they're going to have to change their admissions process.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: In the unlikely event that they say that race cannot be considered at all, then we may be entitled to judgment at that point.

I think, if you read the transcript, I think that far and away the most reasonable expectation is going to be a statement about the University of Texas's program and how the University of Texas's program fits within existing precedent. I mean, any case could always alter fundamentally the scope of the law but I think that has to be balanced against the harms to the student members of this organization whose window to transfer is closing.

THE COURT: It is only another few months.

And I am willing to concede right out there that all those people in the Supreme Court, at least most of them, are a lot smarter than I am. I am just not willing to guess about what they're going to do. I really don't know what they are going to do.

So, but I do want to use this time, so I am going to let standing discovery go forward. She says she is going to be reasonable. I'll limit you to three depositions. If you need more, come back and ask. If you feel like their three are unreasonable, you come back and let me know. But let's just get, let's get it done while we can.

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And, you know, I take your point on the RFPs that we've talked about, 16, 18, 27 and 31, being low-lying Those are the ones that they sort of suggested. fruit. They made sense to me. If you have other ones that you think are, that should be included in that group for whatever reason, you can also send me a letter and they can respond and we can review that. I would like to have that be a larger group but, you know, what I didn't do was parse through the discovery RFP by RFP trying to figure out which ones could get done and which ones couldn't. So if you have suggestions about ones you'd like me to add to that list, I'm happy to do that. I think as sort of a bright line, what I am trying to stay away from is the individual applications at this point. So if you have sort of generic, you know, batches of documents, policies, protocols, you know, the same sorts of things that are in these RFPs, I'm certainly willing to add them to the list.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: If I may ask, Your Honor, do you have a view with respect to some of the third-party discovery in this case? That was one of the issues that we had raised.

THE COURT: I am, I -- I thought I had already ordered this but I may not have.

In terms of, say, like the alumni interviewers, is that one of the categories you were thinking about?

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: That's one but there are a number of others.

THE COURT: Which other categories?

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Well, there is certainly potential third-party discovery at the high school level with respect to people who are intimately involved in their students' applications to the Ivy League schools and Harvard in particular. There is also discovery among trade groups, higher education trade groups that, you know, there is some indication that they would have highly relevant information with respect to Harvard's policies as well as general policies and understanding. There are witnesses to the harm who look at everyday students whose hopes to apply to these schools are crushed and are sometimes told explicitly that their race is a factor in their decision making and so that is all fair ground for third-party discovery.

THE COURT: So sort of consistent with my view that I am not going to get into individual applicants, I am willing to do generalized discovery so, for example, on the alumni interviewers, if I haven't ordered it already, and I thought that I had, sort of the general guidelines of their alumni interviewing program but not the specific individual alumni interviewers. And that's why I am not going to allow high school trade group or witnesses to the harm. I am interested in the broader sort of structural policy program

protocol discovery and not getting into individual applications or situations.

Ms. Ellsworth.

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MS. ELLSWORTH: I was just going to clarify, You have ordered the general policies and Your Honor. procedures about the alumni program. That's included in the production that we made and are making on a rolling basis.

THE COURT: That is what I thought. So, I mean, that is where I stand on sort of as a bright line as I can give you now. I am not -- I am holding back, trying to hold back on anything that involves individual applications, individual interviewer, an individual high school quidance counselor. I'm trying to keep this on a broader level until Fisher is decided.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: And then let me just, maybe this is the application of sort of your more general approach, but does Your Honor have a view on email discovery, for example, for both parties? You said something that we can negotiate or start production on --

THE COURT: Yes, can you be a little more specific about --

I mean, the parties MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Sure. obviously have, especially with respect to Harvard's admission policies, a lot of their responses to our RFPs basically say that they're going to produce, you know, ESI

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so -- and we know that there are particular documents and reports that were circulated via email that are going to be relevant to the case. So I guess the question is, you know, we would obviously appreciate the opportunity to at least start negotiating custodians and the scope of ESI but I think some of that is going to be a big chunk of the relevant document discovery. So if email is on or off for both sides, that's fine, but I think we want --THE COURT: Certainly negotiating the scope is on and what -- let me hear what you have to say, you're standing up. MS. ELLSWORTH: Sorry. THE COURT: No, that's fine. MS. ELLSWORTH: I just wanted to be heard briefly. THE COURT: That is as polite a way of letting me know that you want to be heard. MS. ELLSWORTH: Certainly our position is, I mean, ESI means a variety of different things. There are lots of electronic documents that have been produced and will be produced responsive to the RFPs that we've identified and Your Honor has indicated will order production on. I think specific individual email would be, follow

on what I guess we are viewing as on the sort of should be pending Fisher II side of the line so that's going to relate to individual applicants or the actual, you know, application process if it goes to -- I fail to see what email discovery could relate to some of the more general structural policies.

THE COURT: If there is a weekly report that is -- and I have no idea. I am just -- if there is a weekly report that circulates every Monday that says right now we have this many people in, we have this many people out, there is statistical information we have this many spots left, if there is statistical information that isn't, that doesn't focus on individual applications or name individual applicants, that is the kind of information that I would like exchanged now.

But, you know, I am in a little bit of a difficult position here because I don't really know what the documents look like but I'm trying to make clear that a statistical or objective report that doesn't name individual students, that is the sort of thing I would like to be having exchanged now.

MS. ELLSWORTH: There is not to my knowledge a weekly report that comes around on a regular, you know, on sort of a scheduled basis. There certainly are reports that are discussed in the Admissions Office and used that have

some statistical information that don't fall into the categories that we had offered or proposed as sort of our fallback position to produce here.

So there is not, you know, we can investigate whether there is something that is, in fact, a regular circulation. My knowledge of the facts of the documents is that there is not something that is quite so regular. I'm not saying this report doesn't exist. It's just not something that goes around every Monday morning as Your Honor suggested.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Just, Your Honor, briefly, there is a daily report during the meeting process. I'm going to try to respect the protective order but we know the daily report, at least when the actual admissions meetings are convened, that was the subject of testimony already in this case and that's the kind of thing we're talking about.

THE COURT: I mean, I don't have it in front of me so just to try to give you some guidance. To the extent that that says we reviewed, you know, Tommy, Sue and Mary, Tommy is in, Mary is out, Sue we're going to defer, I am not going to require them to exchange that sort of information now. But if there is a more general report about we reviewed this many applicants, that leaves this many spots, this is what the current statistical breakdown is or not, by that I mean if they're, you know, I think

there is a difference if they're looking at any racial or ethnic or bugle-playing composition of the class week to week versus if they get, like, 80 percent of the class and then look to see where they're deficient. And then -- I think there is a difference in that and I think they are entitled to know which model it is.

And if there is a way to do that now, the reports that don't discuss individual student applications and why this one is in and this one is out, I would be inclined to let that sort of report go over now. But if it includes individual student information, I would be inclined to hold it off until after Fisher.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: That's some suitable guidance. We're happy to submit a letter in very short order with respect to some additional RFPs that we think should be fair game but I think I understand the parameters of the Court's guidance.

MS. ELLSWORTH: I understand what Your Honor is saying. I'm not sure that there is a document that exists in that way but I understand your guidance and we can --

THE COURT: If there is not, there is not, right. I really am not privy to the documents. I am just trying to -- I am happy to resolve, you know, this RFP by RFP, document by document, but I feel like if I give you

some general guidance about how I am going to come down on these things, you guys are all excellent lawyers and surely you, you know, hopefully you can resolve some of these things without coming back here every other day, although it is always a pleasure to see you.

MS. ELLSWORTH: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: If you saw what the rest of my day looked like, you would know that I am being completely honest.

(Laughter.)

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: We appreciate that, Your Honor.

do. If either one of you have more things you can add to the pot, I am happy to consider those, but for the moment — and we will get an order out to try to give you some guidance — but standing discovery and, if need be, motion practice, the four RFPs we talked about and whatever you can get done in terms of negotiating the parameters of discovery so we can hit the ground running when Fisher is decided. I will schedule regular conferences. How often are you thinking or —

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: I mean, I would suggest that they should -- monthly seems appropriate. If the parties can agree that there is no need for a particular conference,

we're happy to notify the Court and move them.

THE COURT: So we will schedule them monthly and then if you decide it is not necessary, just let us know. Karen, you can start looking ahead for a month.

And then, so these two letters which, again, are a little, I guess I could take a second to look at this.

(Pause in proceedings.)

THE COURT: So there is 296 fields that Harvard has not turned over; is that right?

MS. ELLSWORTH: There is 296 fields that are identified by SFFA in their letter. You know, we would like an opportunity to respond more fully. To the extent Your Honor is interested in adjudicating this by letter, we're happy to submit a letter response in some shorter period of time than the 14-day motion period. But these are -- I don't think we -- Harvard certainly doesn't want to discuss these in a public setting hearing. We'd have to ask that the courtroom be closed if we're going to have a, sort of a field-by-field discussion of this.

But I think it probably would be more productive to have some equivalent of briefing on the fields and the basis for withholding certain fields.

THE COURT: So why don't we go ahead and do that. We will have another status in a month. If we can decide it on the papers, we will. If I want to hear from

you, we will do it in a month.

But I, you know, I guess -- and, again, I thought I could look at this quickly but I can't, it is not in a format that I can look at it really quickly and know what we are talking about.

So if you are talking about fields that, for example, take out the names of the recommenders for a particular student or, you know, that sort of information, I am going to let them hold that back for now. You know, I am going to let them hold back information that specifically — I want the statistical information to go over but I want the, if you are talking about like names of people and how they regard recommendations from one person over another, you know, that kind of stuff I am going to let them hold back but —

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Just briefly, Your Honor.

That's certainly one category. There is another category that actually has been the subject of public testimony in this case already so I think it is okay to talk about that, that is, there is some applicant-specific information.

You're right, one of the categories of information we're seeking is information about potential third-party witnesses so perhaps that falls within what Your Honor is talking about.

We also have raised some issues specific to

applicants and, I mean, including things like what extra curricular activities they participated in, what honors they won. The names and the street addresses are strictly out of a database. There is material that their expert actually identified as being useful to SFFA that, you know, on that level and obviously relevant to the admissions process. We don't have that at this point.

There is more that I could go into except for it's covered by the court --

THE COURT: I am cognizant of the request not to discuss it here but to the extent you want to comment on it, go ahead.

MS. ELLSWORTH: We will file a more full response but I would just note that the basis for withholding certain of the fields that are not specific individuals' names are that they do render the applicants identifiable or could render the applicants identifiable so, again, it's a privacy concern for the applicants and students at Harvard.

THE COURT: Like I said, if it says, you know, No. one tennis player at Newton North High School, I am going to hold off on that; but if it says tennis player, I want that produced, okay. Generally speaking off the top unencumbered by any actual documents.

MS. ELLSWORTH: We understand. We'll provide

1 a letter that will hopefully educate Your Honor a little bit 2 more on whether that type of line drawing can be done from the information. 3 4 THE COURT: How many fields are there? Like, 5 if you have an individual student applicant, they get a --6 there is a database that is filled out with all the 7 information for that applicant, how many fields are there for each applicant? 8 9 MS. ELLSWORTH: In the entire database there are about 1600 fields. Not every applicant has every field 10 11 filled out. 12 THE COURT: I don't know if I should be 13 starting to feel better or worse about the fact that I 14 didn't get into Harvard. 15 (Laughter.) 16 THE COURT: If there is 1600 fields, I could 17 have been deficient in a lot of them. If there is only 10, 18 I feel like I hopefully would have made the cut. 19 All right. So --20 (Laughter.) 21 THE COURT: So why don't you go ahead and 22 brief that. Let's have it -- how much time do you want? I 23 know if it were a motion you would be entitled to your two 24 weeks. Do you need the two weeks? 25 MS. ELLSWORTH: We could certainly do it in

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       one week, Your Honor.
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                     THE COURT: Why don't we do that. We will
       take a look at it. Karen, do you have the next date for
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       them?
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                     THE CLERK: Thursday, February 25th, at eleven
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       a.m.
                     THE COURT: Is that school vacation week?
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                     THE CLERK: No, that is after.
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                     MS. ELLSWORTH: I had the same question so
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       that's fine.
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                     THE COURT: Mr. Waxman, you look like you are
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      going to say something.
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                     MR. WAXMAN: I don't have my electronics so I
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      have no idea about February 25th but I do believe that I
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      don't have an argument on that day, at least that I can
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      recall.
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                     THE COURT: They don't let you bring your
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       electronics in?
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                     MR. WAXMAN: They do but, maybe I wasn't
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      prepared. I have it in my briefcase; but, in any event, I
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      think that date is fine.
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                     MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Your Honor, if I may?
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                     THE COURT: Of course.
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                     MR. STRAWBRIDGE: That is fine, we're happy,
      you know, to do this.
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I'll note on all the issues that we raised in our letter, we've raised those issues with Harvard going back to December 15th. I don't think that it was a surprise that we were going to file something before the conference. We talked about it last week and let --

THE COURT: I am not faulting you for the way it was raised.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: The one issue, at least one of the issues that we did raise that I don't think requires further briefing, and really shouldn't, because we have a relatively reasonable request for a modest expansion of the protective order so that we're able to actually talk to our client.

MS. ELLSWORTH: We do want to brief that issue, Your Honor. We don't view it as a modest request in light of the highly confidential nature of the information here and the fact that the protective order was negotiated by both parties so we do intend to address that in the brief we file in one week.

THE COURT: I will let them have a week. I mean, I am somewhat reluctant to jump into a protective order that was negotiated between two parties. And, you know, you agreed that something is going to be sort of attorneys' eyes only and then you want to give it to your principal non-attorney participants, it does --

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Well, I think the scope about the extent to which they're designating materials has certainly caught us off guard.

THE COURT: I think that is a valid point that you raise. I also, you know, I take from Ms. Ellsworth's response that you're allowed to share the substance of the documents, just not the actual document itself; is that --

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: No, I don't think that's true at all. I think what she does is say we're not allowed to reveal the existence of the information.

THE COURT: Is that what you said in your letter, that they could share the substance of the document?

MS. ELLSWORTH: Yes, Your Honor. The protective order in paragraph five has a provision meant to address the concern that SFFA is raising. Perhaps an interpretation of that provision is the subject of dispute but it certainly, you know, as I said, was negotiated in the protective order we contemplated.

Harvard has non-attorney clients as well that need to be advised and, you know, proceeding under a protective order which allows one to advise your client about strategic legal decisions without revealing any protected information so we think that should be sufficient.

THE COURT: Why don't you put in your response what it is you think they can, the extent to which the

protective order allows them to share information with their clients and how and maybe we will have some more common ground than we think.

They say you're designating 80 percent of your documents; is that accurate?

MS. ELLSWORTH: The percentage may well be correct. I mean, the fact of the matter is that what was ordered to be produced is, does, in fact, we believe quite squarely fall within the protective order's terms in terms of either sensitive personal information or the type of trade secret information about how Harvard conducts its admission process, commercially sensitive information that is not appropriate for members of the public and certainly not for future applicants to Harvard to have, to be privy to when other applicants are not.

So the scope of our designation has to do with the nature of the discovery as to what they are seeking rather than any over-designation on Harvard's part.

THE COURT: We will see where we are in a couple of weeks.

MR. STRAWBRIDGE: And just one follow-up, Your Honor. We will certainly do it in a reasonable time and space but if they're going to brief a full response, we'd like a brief opportunity to submit a reply to respond to whatever they --

1 That is fine. I mean, I would THE COURT: 2 like it to be fully briefed for me with a little bit of time to think about it before we meet again. 3 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: We can do it in a matter of 4 48 hours after theirs. 5 6 That is fine. I mean, I am always THE COURT: 7 inclined when I get these letters to sort of start working through them without talking to the parties but by the time 8 9 you take your week and you take your two days we will be 10 close enough to the next status and I am happy to hold off 11 if you both would like to preserve the opportunity to be 12 heard on it orally. 13 MS. ELLSWORTH: Thank you, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: I'm happy to do that. And then, 15 so if we are not going to get to it until, for a month, if 16 you want to take a little longer than a week and you want to 17 take a little longer than 48 hours, you know, it is not a 18 firm deadline. We should be ready to go in a month on it. 19 Okay. Anything else? 20 MS. ELLSWORTH: Nothing from Harvard, Your 21 Honor. 22 **THE COURT:** Mr. Strawbridge? 23 MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Not at this point. 24 THE COURT: Okay. Thanks everyone. 25 VOICES: Thank you.

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CERTIFICATE

I, Carol Lynn Scott, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a true and accurate transcription of my shorthand notes taken in the aforementioned matter to the best of my skill and ability.

/S/CAROL LYNN SCOTT

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DATE: February 3, 2016